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THE

ARCADIA NURSERIES

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J. H. GIRARDEAU, Jr., Mgr.

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

An Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of General Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants for the Southern States



PECANS, PEARS, PLUMS, PERSIMMONS,
GRAPES, FIGS, MULBERRIES,
POMEGRANATES,
HARDY ORANGES AND ORNAMENTALS
With Cultural Directions





THE PECAN

AS A MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION

WITH THE

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO START A
GROVE AND CARE FOR IT UNTIL IT
REACHES THE REMUNERATIVE AGE



ISSUED BY



THE ARCADIA NURSERIES

EXTENSIVE GROWERS OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



MONTICELLO

FLORIDA 

TO OUR PATRONS

WE receive many inquiries concerning Pecan culture, and the object of this publication is to answer in detail and a concrete form these questions.

If the points upon which you desire information are not fully covered in these pages, write us and we will do our best to enlighten you, and to give you the benefit of our experience.

Aside from our Pecan nurseries we are extensive growers of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Will take pleasure in furnishing catalogue treating any branch of our business, on application.

Respectfully,
THE ARCADIA NURSERIES.

J. H. GIRARDEAU, Jr., Proprietor.

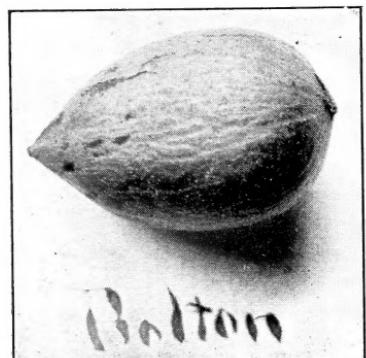
We were awarded Gold Medal for Pecans at Charleston Exposition.

THE PECAN

AS A MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION

WITH THE

Information Required to Start a Grove and Care for it Until it Reaches
the Remunerative Age.



THE PECAN.

This is by far the choicest table nut that is grown in America, and as it is more widely known, the demand for it will steadily increase, until the supply cannot equal it. They are used as a dessert nut wherever they can be had, and large thin shell nuts always command fancy prices. Confectioners use large quantities of them, and they are hulled out whole by machines that turn out tons of whole kernels ready to be used in the

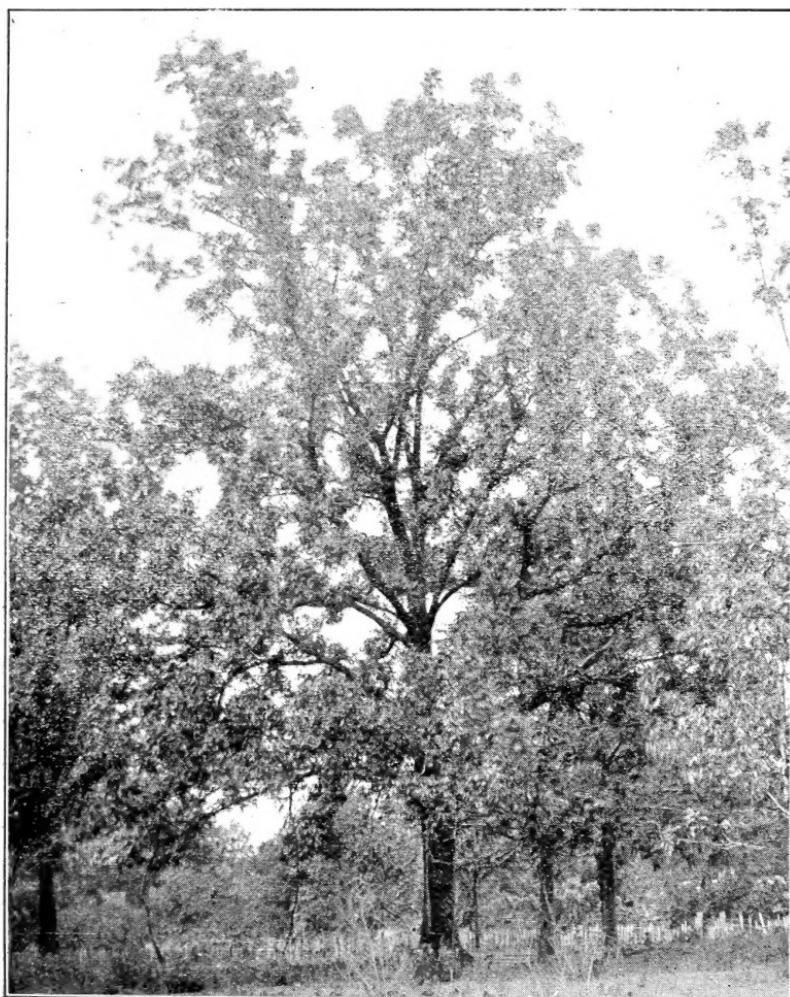
manufacture of choice candies. They furnish a healthful, nutritious article of food peculiarly adapted to the building up of thin, anaemic people. They produce an oil as palatable and more nutritious than the best olive oil. Thus, Pecan orchards, with the demand for them growing each day, can count on a good demand and a paying price for an indefinite time to come.

GRAFTED OR BUDDED VS. SEEDLINGS.

There is no longer any controversy between the adherents of the two plans of propagating the Pecan for profit. Those who advocated the planting of seedlings have had to yield to the uncontrovertible arguments of those who proved that seedling pecans were no exception to the universal law—that all seedlings are unreliable and that the only way to get the de-

**Paris Green as a Precaution Against Insects of Every Description.**

sired quality of size, thinness of shell, cracking qualities and prolificness, was to find the nut that combined these qualities in the highest degree, and then bud or graft from that tree.



The Sweet Morsel Tree—A Record Breaker.

WHEN AND WHAT THEY WILL PRODUCE.

At the age of five or six years a properly cared for grafted Pecan tree should begin to bear (we have had them bear at four). The crop, small at first, increases each year at a surprising rate, and at the age of ten, trees should average at least 20 to 25 pounds of nuts. After the tenth year this

nut increases at a surprising rate, the increase in yield is enormous and there is no telling what trees in grove form would eventually average.

The greater amount of estimates for the future productiveness of Pecan orchards, has been based on the yield of a few isolated trees. The above estimate is made by taking the actual yield of trees under fair conditions and cutting it down considerably to assure its truthfulness.

In many cases trees bear enormously, we have two trees in Monticello



Portion of a Block of 50,000 Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees of Standard Varieties.

which we believe would "take the cake" in any contest as to productiveness. One of them, a tree in our charge (The Sweet Morsel tree), we gathered 500 pounds of nuts off of this tree in one season, and as the tree is in the center of a negro settlement, at least 200 pounds were eaten by the negroes. We have no record as to the age of this tree, but it must be pretty old.

Here is an article which came out in the "Monticello News" several months ago, and has to our personal knowledge, been copied by at least ten newspapers and periodicals.

A VALUABLE PECAN TREE.

There is a Pecan tree at Monticello which bids fair to break all records as to bearing qualities. In the season of 1905 it bore 600 pounds of nuts and has averaged 500 pounds for the last three years. As it is less than twenty years old, it has plenty of time in which to increase its present yield. The Pecans sold at 12 cents a pound, making the proceeds for the season, \$72. (This tree is owned by a Mr. Lindsey.)



Another View of the 50,000 Block of Grafted and Budded Pecans.

WILL NOT PECAN PLANTING BE OVERDONE?

We think not, and this is the judgment of men who have carefully investigated the subject. The area adapted to the growing of the finer varieties, is limited to the lower South, and as we practically have the world for a market, the demand will continue to be greater than the supply.

New uses are being found for nut meats all the time. They are sold for table use, used in confections, as a substitute for butter, and some people use them instead of the heavy and as they think, unhealthy meats. Un-

doubtedly, the market for Pecans has, within the past ten years, expanded more rapidly than for any other nut, and is just begining to give evidence of the enormous proportions it will assume when the finer varieties of the Pecan become more generally known.

WHY EVERY FARMER SHOULD GROW PECANS.

(By the late James B. Hunnicutt, former Editor Southern Cultivator, Atlanta, Ga., at National Nut Growers' Association, St. Louis, Mo., October 26-28, 1904.)

"Standing today in this great commercial metropolis, receiving this, the greatest of all the world's fairs; and speaking to the National Nut Growers' organization, I feel that the wheels of progress are turning so fast that they make the brain dizzy. But a few years have passed since this great industry was born.

True the Pecan tree has been growing for centuries and dispensing its luscious fruits to hungry markets, but was like the hickory nut, only one of nature's blessings. A few years ago the idea was conceived that it was subject to great improvement if cultivated.

Like all new and useful ideas, it was slow of growth. Little by little it fought its way to recognition. Born in Mississippi, it had to be transplanted to the enterprise and developed by the energy of Georgia's soil and Georgia brains. While we may call The Mississippi Valley the cradle, Georgia is the nursery, where it is rapidly growing to maturity. Backed up by Georgia grit and nourished by Georgia enterprise, the little gathering held in Macon, Ga., in 1902, is today commanding the attention of the world at St. Louis.

Pecans Should Be Planted For Profit.

But it is not our purpose to discuss the history, or to stress the commercial importance of the Pecan business at this hour. Other and abler voices have spoken, and will speak, on these lines. Our humblest part in this program is to emphasize the farmers' interest in the growth of Pecans.

It is easy to see why the nurseryman and the merchant should feel interested. There is money in the business for them. And money is the

magnet that attracts men. Americans, like the Israelites of old, worship the Golden Calf. The Jew is distanced in the race, after "the almighty dollar" by the get up and get there Yankee.

But what about the slow and conservative farmer? Why should he take the front seat in this meeting? Why should he purchase and plant Pecans? There are many reasons why. To him the money-making desire also appeals. It is his privilege and duty to gather a recompense for the "sweat of his brow." Planting Pecans, promises to help him to do this. There are few crops that will pay him a larger return for the acreage and the labor necessary for their growth.

The Cost And The Pay.

Twenty-five dollars is about as little as he can produce and sell a bale of cotton for. The clear profit on this is often only a few dollars, and often nothing, and the same is true of grain in the grain growing sections. Twenty-five dollars will set twenty-five Pecan trees on an acre. The acre can be cultivated in cotton, peas, potatoes, and many other crops so as to more than pay its way, while the Pecan trees are growing.

After a few years his trees will begin to yield fruit enough to offset the cost. At fifteen years, they should yield ten bushels per tree, or two hundred and fifty bushels per acre, worth four dollars per bushel, or one thousand dollars per acre. This is more remunerative than other crops. And we have known trees to produce even larger yields.

But suppose we cut down our estimate one-fourth or even one-half, we still have from an annual crop of from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars per acre. This crop will cost only a few days' labor to cultivate and a few dollars to market. Again, it is worth while to consider that the grove will continue to increase its yield as the years go by. And as the farmer grows old and feeble, by the weight of years, he will find his income growing larger, and his required labor growing less.

We do not say that every farm should be set in Pecans, but every farmer should plant a few Pecans, as a deposit in a savings bank, on which he can draw in his declining years. A deposit in the soil, if judiciously made, is better and safer and more remunerative than in a savings bank.

Pecans Should Be Planted as an Ornament.

But the making of a dollar is not the only mission of a farmer. He has a higher and nobler calling. It is his privilege and duty to make a home. To create a place of comfort, of attractiveness and of beauty for his family. No other man can build a complete home.

Money will not buy some things. City surroundings forbid the ideal

home. A shady grove is an essential feature of perfect rest. The Pecan is the best and the prettiest shade tree. It will develop the untrimmed cow or the trimmed umbrella-top.

The well kept grove of Pecans with greed sward beneath will make any home more comfortable, more pleasant and more beautiful. The perfect require something to please the eye. We live largely by sight. It is to see, that fifteen million Americans have come to St. Louis this summer. It is that they might see, that fifty million dollars was spent by the great Western city to collect this greatest of all shows. So every farmer owes it to himself and family to plant a Pecan grove because it is "a thing of beauty."



Root-Grafting Pecans. 4000 Every Day It Does Not Rain. Our Grafters Are of The Best.

Pecan Growing Gives Permanency to the Population.

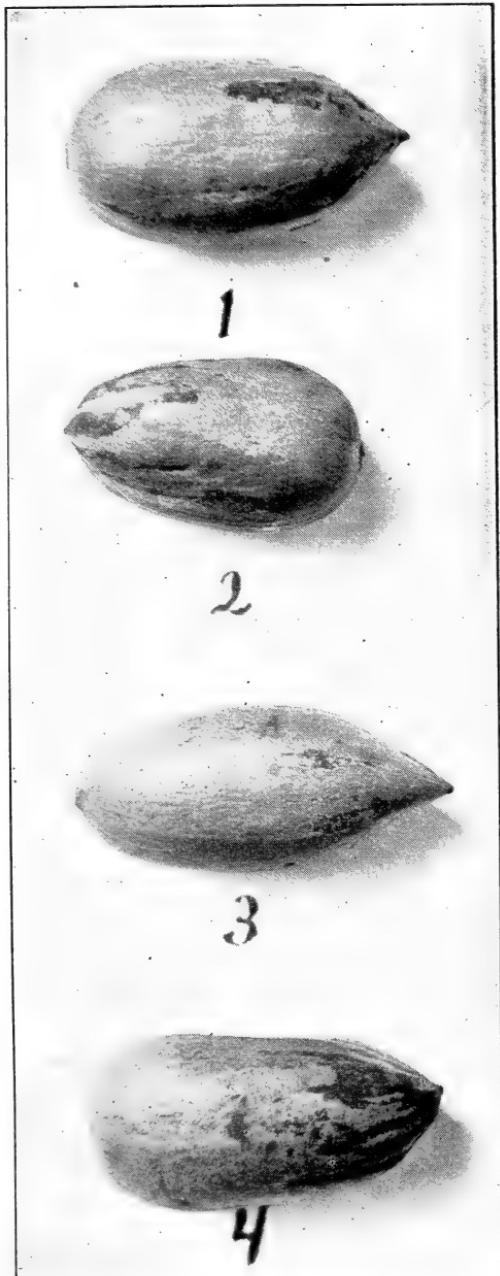
The great bane of American farm life, is found in its restlessness. Our people do not feel settled. They are ever ready to sell out and move on. This feeling prevents the making of permanent improvements upon the farms. The planting of Pecan trees will have a tendency to correct this restlessness. It will make the owner more content and will be the entering wedge to many improvements. Above all, it will help to make the children willing to stay upon the family farm.

SOIL, CULTURE AND AFTER CARE.

Soil.

The Pecan thrives in almost any soil to be found in the Southern States. We have it doing well in Jefferson County, on three distinct grades of soil. The light, sandy loam on sand sub-soil (where you may dig

Arcadia Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.



twenty feet in sand). The light, sandy loam with clay sub-soil, and the black loam with clay sub-soil. In Mississippi we have it doing well in the muck lands of river bottoms where the trees at times stand for weeks in overflow water. We have it flourishing on the red clay hills of Georgia. In fact any fertile soil that will grow a cultivated crop will almost certainly grow Pecans.

Preparation of the Soil.

The land to be planted in Pecans should be well cleaned and broken deeply by the last of November. The ground then laid off for holes from 40 to 60 feet each way.

On poor land, 40 feet or 27 trees to the acre is best.

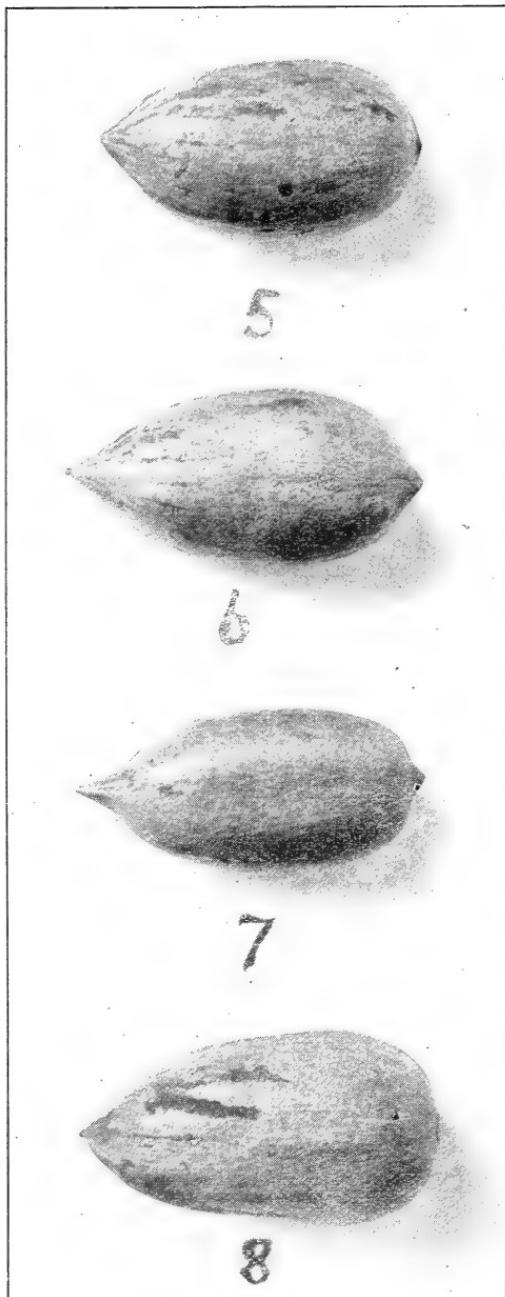
On average land 47 feet or 20 trees per acre. 50 feet or 17 trees per acre is considered by some to be the ideal distance.

On very rich land it is best to plant 60 feet or 12 trees to the acre.

The holes should be dug two to three feet square and two and a half to three feet deep. You are then ready for your trees which should be either en route or already on hand.

Care for Trees on Arrival.

When trees arrive—open them at once. If they are still damp, well and good, if



not, dampen them immediately. If you are not to plant them at once, heel them in a cool damp place. Only a few trees should be carried to the field at a time, wrapped in a wet blanket or piece of burlap, and taken out one at a time as needed.

Frozen Trees.

If trees are received in a frozen state, bury them, package and all in a hole three feet or more in depth, in a shaded place and notify us at once.

Planting.

Set the tree a slight bit lower in the hole than it stood in the nursery row, cut the tap root off fresh, leaving it about three feet long. It is a mistake to say that a Pecan will not bear if its tap root is cut, as has been proven by all extensive Pecan growers. Fill the hole with top soil in which a half-bushel of well rotted stable manure or a pound or two of some good commercial fertilizer has been well mixed, pack well and leave in a slight funnel shape around the tree. If possible put a bucket of water to the tree.

The tops should be cut back to within two feet of the ground to counterbalance the destruction of roots in digging the tree.

Trees should be planted by Feb. 1st.

AFTER CARE.

Any farm crop can be raised between the trees with the exception of small grains—provided they are not planted closer than five feet of the tree. This distance should be extended as the trees grow older. When large plants, as corn, etc., are planted—run the rows east and west on account of their shading the small trees if planted otherwise.

Trees should be hoed frequently to keep down all grass and weeds. The plow in plowing the farm crop can be run by the trees, thereby cultivating them without extra expense, provided the hands are cautioned not to allow their plows to run too deep when near the trees, just deep enough to break the crust.

FERTILIZING.

About the first of June and the first of January of each year, a half-bushel of manure, or two pounds of 5-5-5 commercial fertilizer should be scattered around the tree (not too close), and worked in with a plow or hoe-fork. This amount should be increased in the case of manure, a peck, and in commercial fertilizers, a pound, with each succeeding year of the tree's age.

When the trees begin to bear, a mixture strong in potash is needed, say 3-8-5. There is no better investment than fertilizer, properly used on Pecans.

PRUNING.

Little pruning of the Pecan is necessary. It should be allowed to head at from five to seven feet, low heading is best, only keeping enough space under the trees for the plows to do their work. When it becomes necessary to cut off limbs of any size, it is best to cover the wounds with a thick application of paint, this protects from decay till the wound heals over.

ENEMIES.

The Pecan has enemies, else it would be an exception to every other plant and tree in the world. But these enemies are very few and comparatively harmless when compared with the enemies of most other fruit trees. The San Jose scale cannot live and multiply on the Pecan.

If anything comes up which is unknown to you, write us, describing the trouble minutely, and we will give you the benefit of our twenty-five years of practical nursery work.

A grove planted of standard varieties and cared for in the above set forth manner, will be a certain success. If you cannot give them that amount of care and attention it were best for you to go into something else than Pecan culture.

VARIETIES.

For illustrations see Pages 11 and 12.

There may be growers who offer a larger list of varieties than we offer, but after going over the list again and again, testing each variety to our utmost ability, we have found that the following list includes all of the finest points in the Pecan. And where we cannot improve on a variety there is not the least need of our spreading ourselves in a great list of names.

Any grade or class of nut or tree you may desire, you will find in the following list of eleven varieties:

No. 1. Frotscher.—This variety is now very well known by all Pecan planters. Nut very large, shell paper thin, meat plump and of fine flavor. The trees are handsome in shape and very productive. This variety should be included in every collection.

No. 2. Pabst.—Similar in size to Stuart. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Comes into bearing with us at an earlier age than any other variety. One of the very best.

No. 3. Van Deman.—Originated in Louisiana and named for Professor Van Deman. A well known variety. Nuts very large, and thin shell, meat fills the shell well, and is of fine flavor. Ripens early, and is a very desirable variety, one that should be planted in every grove. We are personally partial to this variety for general orchard planting.

No. 4. Columbian.—Also known as Rome, Pride of the Coast, 20th Century, etc. An extremely large nut, shell rather thick, fairly well filled with meat. Its large size sells it at sight, and, while we do not advocate the planting of this variety, it is a fact that it is the best selling variety that we grow.

No. 5. Stuart.—A commercial variety of great merit. Nut large and thin shelled, meat of fine flavor. The tree is a very early and prolific bearer. Grafts inserted in old trees bore nuts the following season or second year from grafts. You will make no mistake in planting liberally of this variety.

No. 6. Russel.—Originated in Lower Mississippi. Is a very fine paper-shell nut, and the tree is a regular and abundant bearer, but as it continues in growth very late in the season it is not advisable to plant this variety except in the lower South.

No. 7. Schley. (Admiral Schley).—Originated in Mississippi. Nut, medium to large, somewhat flattened and a true paper-shell. It was decided by the committee of judges of exhibits at the Nut Growers' Convention, held in New Orleans, October, 1903, that the Schley is as near an ideal Pecan as we can hope to find. The meat, which is very rich and of delicate flavor, fills the shell to its extreme capacity and is easily extracted whole. Its early maturity (September in Mississippi) makes it a desirable

variety for planting in more northern sections. The tree is very handsome in foliage, and grows a well shaped head, bearing young and prolifically.

No. 8. Jacocks.—These Pecans are of extraordinary size and first came into prominent notice when the nuts were exhibited at the Nut Growers' Convention, at Macon, Ga. They have taken the prize wherever



A Four-Months' Bud

they have been exhibited. About the class nut as Columbia, we do not consider it standard.

Clark.—Originated in this country from nuts brought from Louisiana. Nut large and thin shelled, quality good. The tree is a heavy annual bearer and ripens its fruit early. One of our best sellers. We recommend this for planting commercial groves.

Moneymaker.—The name is suggestive, and the results fully warrant

the name, as vouched by Mr. Sam H. James, of Louisiana, the introducer, who says that it is very prolific, outbearing anything in his large grove. Nut large, thin shelled and well filled with very rich meat. No doubt a very fine variety to plant.

Bolton.—Originated in this country. Nut large oval, with thin shell and very rich meat. The parent tree does not occupy a good location, and the fact that the tree is a shy bearer may be attributed to that, but as it is a very fine nut we are testing some grafted trees in our own grove and hope for better results in the way of more abundant crops.

WALNUTS.

Japan.—This beautiful tree is well worthy of planting. It is of a dwarf, bushy habit and the foliage is very handsome. The trees begin fruiting at about four years from the seed and bear abundantly. The nuts are very sweet and are in clusters of 15-20.

Black.—The common walnut of our forests, so valuable for its fine lumber as well as the rich nuts the trees bear in large quantities. A rapid grower.

Prices on Pecans and walnuts will be found in the general list for the current season.

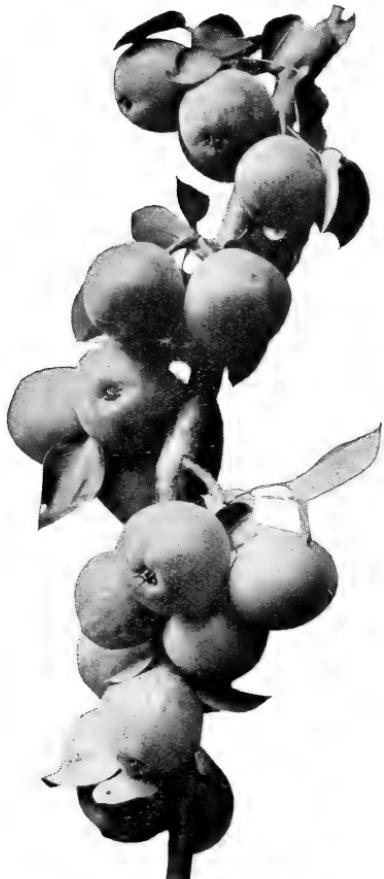
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Monticello, Florida.

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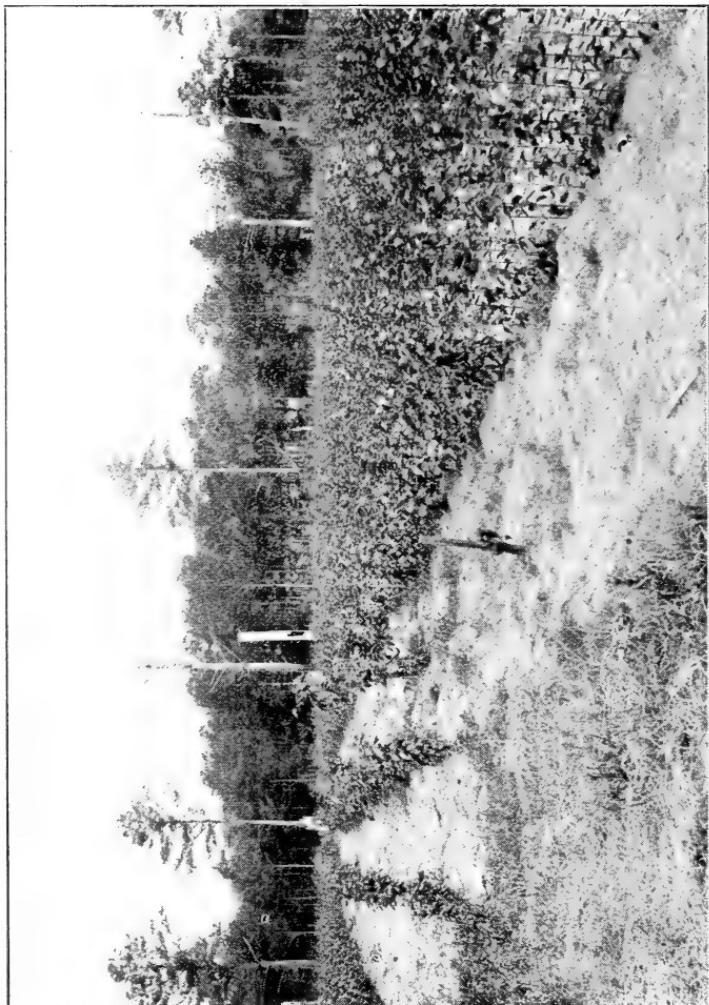
J. H. GIRARDEAU, Jr., Mgr.

. . . P E A R S . .



A Branch of Kieffer Pear.

We have an exceptionally fine stock of Pears this season, and are confident that we can please everyone.

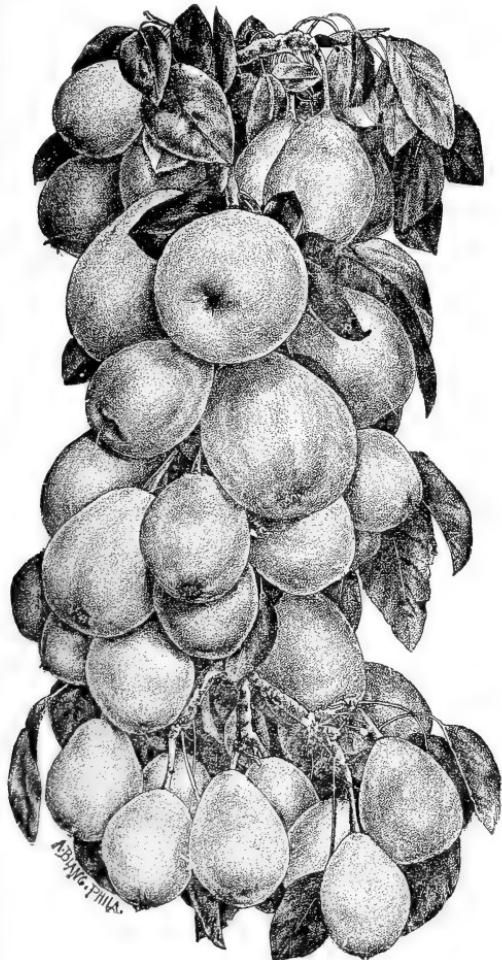


Part of a Block of Fifty Thousand Pear Trees at Arcadia, 1 Year.

PEARS.

Kieffer.—A seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Tree very vigorous and

very prolific; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September to October. It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to the market in an immature condition and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett: It is then an excellent dessert fruit. Our Kieffers are buds and grafts on whole-root Kieffer, French and Japan stocks, and are a handsome lot of trees. Buds and cions were taken with great care from young, prolific trees.



LeConte Pear.

resembles the Kieffer in size, shape and color, but ripens three weeks later. It has not been so thoroughly tested, but it is quite promising, and bids fair to become very valuable.

LeConte.—This pear is too well and favorably known to need an introduction in the South, where its advent gave a great stimulus to

Garber. — This pear in growth of tree closely resembles the rest of the oriental strain, but probably is more like the Smith in this respect than any other. Fruit closely

fruit-growing. Being easily propagated, yielding enormous crops, coming into market ahead of all competitors, its friends and growers can jingle the contents of their pockets and laugh at its detractors.

Magnolia.—Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color when ripe solid glossy reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, very agreeable and refreshing. Matures later than Kieffer and is a better keeper.

THE NEW PEAR, FLORIDA.

This pear was originated near Monticello and has never yet been placed before the public. The owner of the parent tree has received many



Portion of a Six Acre Block of LeConte, 2 Years.

flattering letters from the Pomological Association which named this pear the "Florida." It is a cross between the LeConte and Kieffer, very delicious and an excellent keeper and prolific bearer. It ripens after the main crop of LeContes is over and before the Kieffer crop is yet ripe, making it very valuable as a shipping pear. If you cannot plant an orchard, plant a few at least for home use.

Our pears are fine—on Japan, Kieffer or French roots.

One and two years, finely branched.

Prices in general price list for current season.

ARCADIA NURSERIES,

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.,

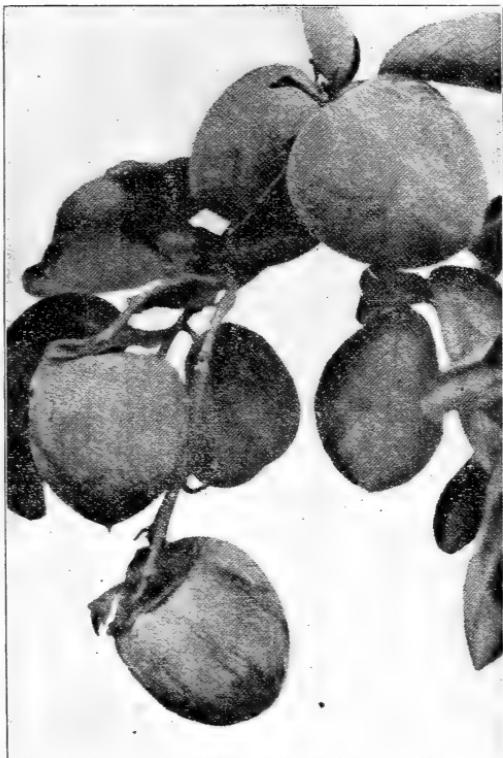
Monticello, Fla.

THE ARCADIA NURSERIES

MONTICELLO.

FLORIDA.

J. H. GIRARDEAU, JR., MGR.



JAPAN PERSIMMONS

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Japan Persimmons.—Persimmons are easily grown, have few enemies and are prolific bearers. The fruit stands shipment well, is large, strikingly handsome and to most palates very delicious. When properly handled, properly marketed, displayed on fruit-stands at just the right stage of ripeness, its exceptional beauty and usual flavor commands good, in fact often fancy, prices.

Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and the dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency, as well as appearance, and, when found in the same fruit, are never blended, but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent; the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and meaty like an apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds improve as they soften. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some, the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften; in others, it persists until the fruit is fully ripe. Seeds accompany the dark flesh. Light-fleshed kinds are seedless. Those with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh. Time of ripening, August to December.

Costata.—Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter 2 1-8 inches longitudinally and 2 5-8 inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen, a good keeper, tree distinct, a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all the varieties mentioned.

Hachiya.—Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter 3 3-4 inches longitudinally and 3 1-4 inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and ring at the apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely; bears fairly well, but it is not as prolific as some of the other varieties.

Hyakume.—Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter 2 3-4 inches longitudinally and 3 1-8 inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and

meaty; not astringent, good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth, and a free bearer.

Okame.—Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter mark; point not depressed; diameter 2 3-8 inches longitudinally and 3 3-8 transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, transparent appearance; the most beautiful of all; light, clear flesh when ripe, with low brown center around the seeds, of which it



Okame—Four years from setting. From this tree over three bushels of fruit were gathered last season.

has several, loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Tane-Nashi.—Large to very large, roundish conical-pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3 1-4 inches longitudinally and 3 3-8 inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

Arcadia Nurseries.

Triumph.—Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Ripens from September till November.

Yemon.—Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; skin orange-yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine. Tree an open grower, with distinct foliage.

Zengi.—Small, roundish oblate; skin reddish yellow; flesh very dark; quality very good, it being edible while still hard, and one of the earliest varieties to ripen.

Prices will be found in our general price list for current season.

ARCADIA NURSERIES,

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.,

Monticello, Fla.

ARCADIA NURSERIES

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

J. H. GIRARDEAU, Jr., Mgr.



A Lemon Fig Tree at Arcadia Nurseries, which Produced over
Three Barrels of Figs Last Summer.

. . . FIGS . . .

This is one of the most desirable of Southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. The land for figs should be well drained, and very rich; one of the most desirable

Fig Catalogue.

places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house or some convenient place where soapy water, ashes, etc. can be placed around the trees.

Sugar, or Celestial.—Known to all lovers of figs as the best. The fruits are small, but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without peeling, and when the weather is favorable they often preserve themselves on the tree.

Lemon.—Medium to large, yellow, sweet; profuse and early bearer; a very desirable variety. Hon. Harrison Reed, of Jacksonville, Fla., had one tree of this variety which, he said, has given him 10 to 12 bushels of fruit annually for the past ten years.

Other Figs.—We have tested a dozen or more varieties of figs but have discarded all but the two named above. Professor Massey, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, after testing all promising varieties, says that the Celestial is the hardiest.

Prices in general price list for current season.

ARCADIA NURSERIES,

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.,

Monticello, Fla.

ARCADIA NURSERIES

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

J. H. GIRARDEAU, Jr., Mgr.

GRAPES

The following varieties should command your special attention:

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the grape ranks number one. We hope to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year. The soil for grapes should be dry; when not so naturally it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and manured.

Concord.—Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and next to Delaware, the most popular of native grapes.

Delaware.—Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin but tenacious, light red; pulp tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and freer from diseases than any other variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence.

Niagara.—Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

Moore's Diamond.—A new white grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to the Niagara in quality and 10 days earlier than that

Arcadia Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.

variety. It is a very vigorous and thrifty grower, and seems to be well suited for culture in the South, both for home and as a market grape.

Moore's Early.—Bunch small; berry large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.

THE MUSCADINE VARIETIES.

The Muscadine type of Grapes is at home in the Southern States, and the varieties we list are heavy and regular bearers. While they are not so desirable for marketing in fresh state, as the bunches are not large, they are fine-flavored and can be used to advantage in numerous ways—for table use at a time of year when it is advisable from a health standpoint to eat quantities of fruit; they can be made into an excellent jelly; and wines made from Muscadine grapes are of delightful flavor.

James.—The largest of the Muscadine type, berries often measuring 3-4 to 1 1-4 inches in diameter; sweet, juicy, excellent; black. Very prolific. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Commences to ripen about August 1 and continues till late fall. Good shipper. One of the most valuable of the Muscadine type.

Scuppernong.—Belongs to the Muscadine type. Bunches composed of eight or ten very large berries, bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh, pulpy, sweet, with peculiar agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August and September.

Prices in general price list for current season.

ARCADIA NURSERIES,
J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.,
Monticello, Fla.

ARCADIA NURSERIES

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

J. H. GIRARDEAU, Jr., Mgr.

Mulberries, Pomegranates, Etc.



A Branch of Hick's Everbearing, Showing Enormous Crop of Fruit.

Mulberries, Pomegranates and Apples.

MULBERRIES.

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Hick's Everbearing Mulberries. It produces fruit four months in the spring and summer, and is just the thing for hogs and poultry. Some fruit-growers plant mulberries to attract birds from other more valuable fruits.



Hick's Everbearing Mulberry.

Hick's Everbearing.—This gives fruit four months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South.

POMEGRANATES.

Purple-Seeded.—This variety, which I introduced, is by far the best I have ever seen. The fruit is large, rind thin, and color of the seed a dark ruby or wine color. The flavor is very fine, being sprightly, vinous, sub-acid. I have received very flattering testimonials from every one who has seen this pomegranate. It is remarkable that the pomegranate is not more generally planted as it ripens in September when all other fruits are gone; it also makes a delightful summer drink. The bark of the tree contains valuable medicinal properties, and in France it is used in tanning the finest grades of kid.

Large Sweet.—About the same as above, except in color of seed and flavor.

APPLES FOR THE SOUTH.

Out of a grove of seedling apples we have found two which prove very satisfactory for Southern planting, and have propagated same.

Arcadia.—An apple fully equal in flavor to any apple grown. Fruit about three inches in diameter, rosy and unlike other apples in the far South, ripens thoroughly on the trees about. Every one should plant a few of these trees for home use.

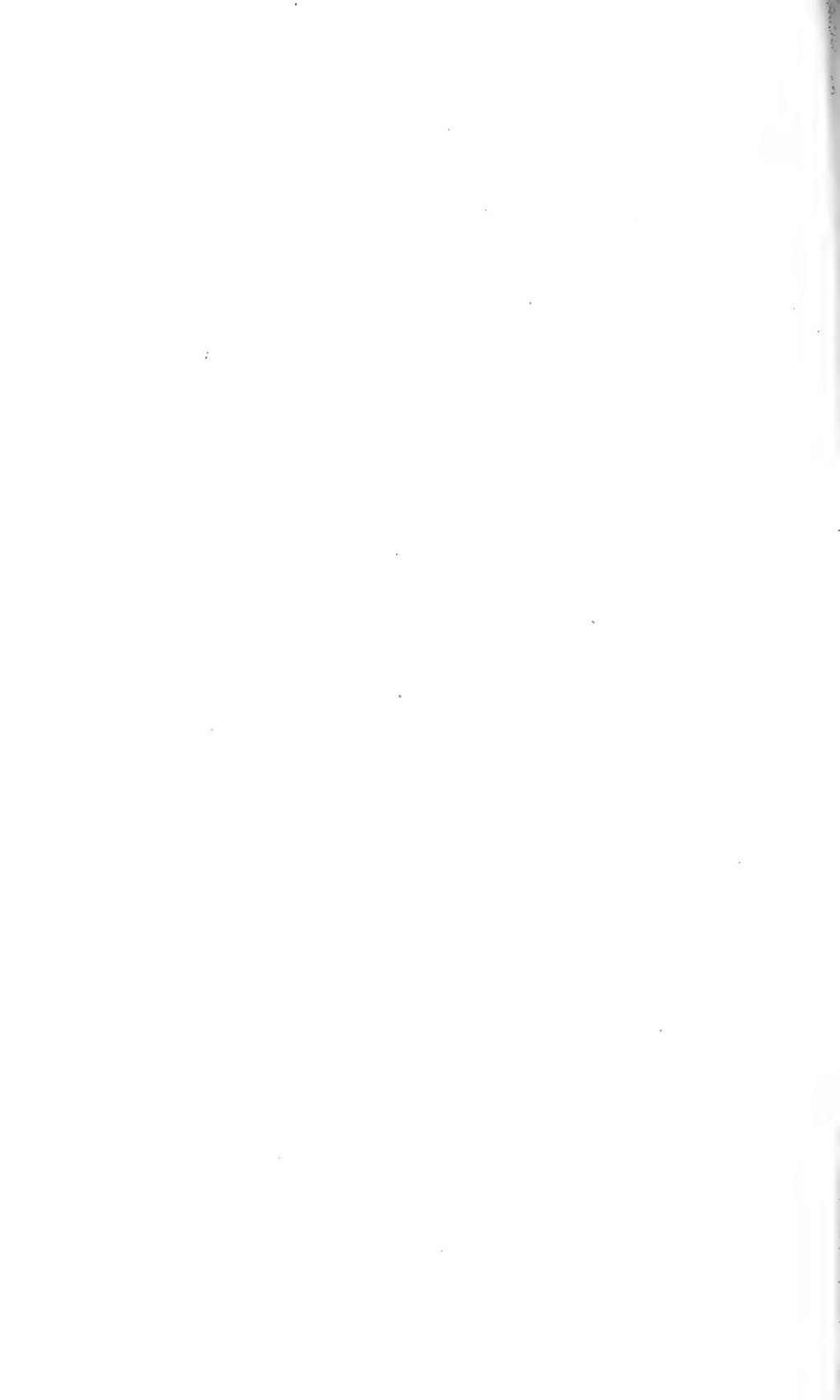
Girardeau's Russet.—Similar to above except the fruit is of a golden russet and is very juicy.

Prices will be found in our general price list for current season.

ARCADIA NURSERIES,

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.,

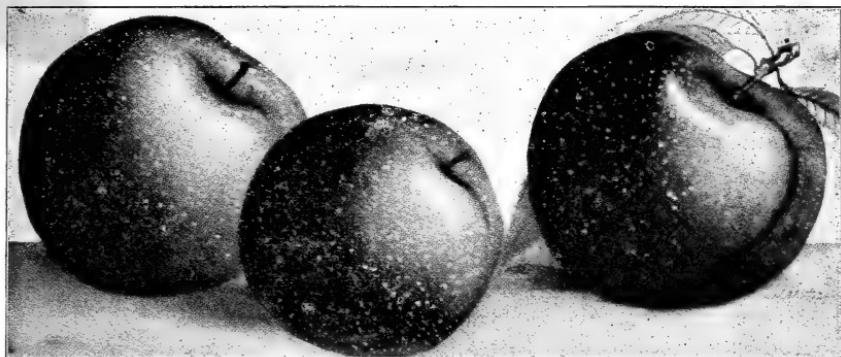
Monticello, Fla.



ARCADIA NURSERIES

MONTICELLO. FLORIDA

J. H. GIRARDEAU, JR., MGR.



The Satsuma Plum.

JAPAN PLUMS

Raised on Marianna or Peach Stock

If one well versed in horticulture should be asked what one feature more than any other marked the greatest progress in horticulture in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, he would unhesitatingly reply, "The introduction and development of the Japan Plums and their seedlings". And true it is that the coming of this new race of fruits has opened up a new era in orchard culture, that gives promise of making fortunes for many of our most daring cultivators, who, quick to see the money in these plums have planted extensive orchards, and even now see the golden harvest in sight.

Burbank.—It has long been undecided whether the honor of first place among the older varieties of Japan Plums should belong to Burbank or Abundance. The Abundance is better known, but Burbank is claimed to be finer by those who grow them largely for profit. Ripens with Abundance, and strongly resembles that variety in shape, color, and growth of tree, but the fruit is considerably larger and, if that be possible, is of better quality.

Arcadia Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.

Wickson.—Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., considers this the best of all his cross-bred plums, and offered the original tree for \$2500. This is sufficient evidence of the great value placed on this new plum by its originator. Mr. Burbank's description is as follows: "Fruit large to very large, obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. An excellent keeper. Follows Burbank immediately in season."

Wild Goose.—Fruit large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet and of excellent quality; cling. June. Tree vigorous and prolific. A showy fruit; very profitable for early shipment. Should not be allowed to hang on the tree too long, as it is much better when house ripened. An American or native plum.

Marianna, Improved Chickasaw Type.—Finer, larger and much earlier than the Wild Goose, of which it is a seedling. An early and abundant bearer of medium sized, handsome, smooth and highly colored fruit, in quality good as Robinton. The fruit commences to ripen June 15, and lasts about three weeks. For a good dense shade and a cool run for poultry, there is nothing equal to a Marianna thicket, when the trees are planted about 6 or 8 feet apart. Every person in the extreme South who is raising poultry should have a Marianna thicket for his chickens during the hot, dry summer months. The tree stands heat and drought to perfection; does not sucker.

Abundance.—Medium to large; round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; pit small; cling; quality best. Strong-growing, upright, prolific. This is one of the most popular and profitable early sorts in the plum-growing sections of the North, and over a wide area in the Lower South.

Red June.—(Red Nagate.) Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lop-sided; deep vermillion-red all over, with a handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow or whitish; firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly sub-acid to sweetish, of good, pleasant quality, cling to half-cling; pit small. Tree vigorous, productive.

Satsuma.—Fruit Medium to large, broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep; skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; firm, very juicy; quality good; free. Flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept long in fine condition after being picked. It is grand for preserving, and a grand keeper for the retail trade.

Prices in general price list for current season.

ARCADIA NURSERIES,

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.,

Monticello, Fla.

ORNAMENTALS

GROWN BY

ARCADIA NURSERIES

J. H. GIRARDEAU, JR., MANAGER

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA



A SECTION OF OUR BIOTA ROSEDALE BLOCK



IN CONNECTION WITH OUR LARGE STOCK OF FRUIT AND NUT TREES
WE GROW A FINE LINE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.
FOR THE PARK OR GARDEN, OR AVENUE PLANTING.

THE ARCADIA NURSERIES

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

SINGLE SPECIMENS, AVENUE PLANTING, ETC.



Magnolia Grandiflora.

Magnolia Grandiflora.—The well known Magnolia of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad leaved evergreens. The tree blooms when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the

most delicious fragrance. All of our plants are nursery grown, have been once transplanted and are finely rooted. Trees attain immense size. One of the finest evergreen shade trees to be found in the South.

Tulip Tree.—(*Liriodendron Tulipifera*). A very rapid-growing tree with large, peculiar-shaped foliage of a light green color. The bark is clean and smooth, the trunk straight, with broad spreading branches. The flowers which appear in June, are large greenish yellow, blotched with orange color and similar in shape to the tulip, from which it derives its name. A desirable tree for street planting as well as for public and private grounds and avenues. Thrives well on either high or low ground. Should be severely pruned when transplanted.

Sycamore.—(*Platanus occidentalis*). Rapid-growing tree that assumes massive proportions. Is hardy and remarkably free from disease. Its white trunk and large, bright green leaves form a striking combination. Is not at all particular as to location of soil; stands smoky atmosphere of cities splendidly and thrives near the city.

American Holly.—(*Ilex epaca*). An exceptionally beautiful native ever-

green tree. The dark glossy green leaves, with rough, crinkled edges and sharp spines, and the brilliant red berries, form a strikingly handsome combination of color. One of the most sought-for evergreen for Christmas decorations. The trees are rather hard to successfully transplant, but their universal value for ornamental purposes makes them well worth the trouble. Should be severely trimmed and defoliated when transplanting.

Carolina Poplar. — Very quick growing shade tree. Very popular for street and avenue planting, as well as for grounds. Where a shade is wanted in the quickest possible time, this is a very desirable deciduous tree.

Lombardy Poplar. — Of tall, pyramidal growth; very stately.



Four Year Sycamore Over 20 Feet High.

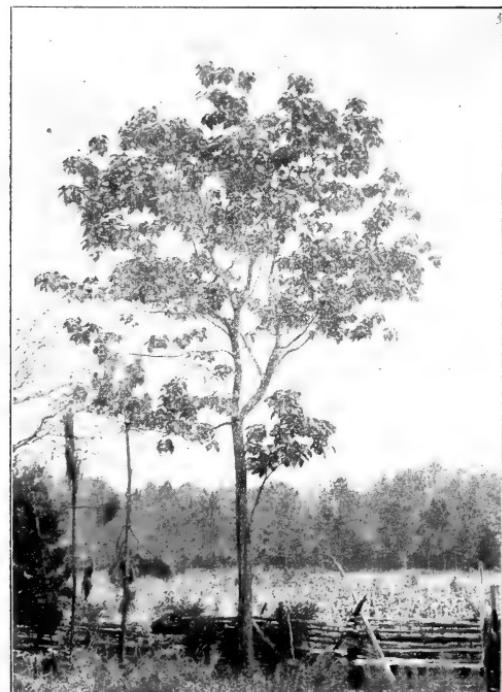
Balm of Gilead Poplar.—Very much like above, often reaching the height of 75 feet.

Volga Poplar.—A very desirable sort.

Silver Maple.—A native species, one of the most desirable rapid-growing shade trees, foliage bright green and silver white beneath; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet.

Catalpa Speciosa.—A very rapid-growing, large-leaved tree. Makes an excellent shade tree in a very short time. White flowers about 2 1-2 inches in diameter, with two yellow stripes inside and spotted purplish brown. Blooms in June. The grain of the wood is coarse and rather soft, but very durable in the soil; very valuable for fence posts and railroad ties, and now being planted quite extensively for these purposes, especially in the West and Southwest, where wood is scarce.

Texas Umbrella Tree.—A sub-variety of the China tree; of remarkable growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree. Distinct and unique in appearance.



Catalpa Speciosa.

Live Oak. — (*Quercus Virginiana.*) A stately evergreen oak, native of the South. Attains immense size and long life. Small dark green foliage. Of moderate growth, but well worthy of first place in avenue, street and grounds planting. We consider it one of the finest shade trees in existence.

Water Oak. — (*Quercus nigra aquatica.*) One of the most rapid growing oaks. Forms a beautiful well rounded head; attains large size. Deciduous for a short time in winter, but very handsome when in foliage. Leaves medium size, triangular.

Willow-Leaved Oak. — (*Quercus sphenolos.*) Rapid growing oak; semi-deciduous. One of the handsomest and most symmetrical. Attains

large size. Foliage small, narrow, long, dark-green. A native oak often called water oak. Makes a fine shade tree; much used for park, avenue and grounds planting.

Sweet Gum.—(*Liquidambar Styraciflua*.) Native rapid growing deciduous tree; somewhat pyramidal in form of growth. Does well in either moist or dry soil. Foliage resembles that of a scarlet maple in outline, but of lighter green color; turns dark crimson in late autumn. Bark on trunk and limbs often corrugated. Makes a fine shade tree; very ornamental. Attains large size.

Pecans.—(See Pecan circular).

Mulberry.—(See Fruit circular.)



Texas Umbrella Tree.



Live Oak Avenue—In Front of Office and Residence.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Privet.—For the South there is no more desirable hedge plant than the Privet. They can be trained in any desired form.

Amoor River.—(*Ligustrum Amurensis*) Foliage small, light green; flowers white. Extensively used and very popular hedge plant. Also desirable for planting as single specimens.

California.—(*L. Ovalifolium*) Vigorous grower, half evergreen; flowers white. Has been extensively used for hedges.

Golden Leafed.—(*Sigustrum Area Marginata*) Leaves margined white and yellow. One of the best variegated shrubs for hedges or single specimens.



CAROLINA POPLAR.

Italian.—(*Ligustrum Vulgois.*) Used for hedging.

Common.—Very good for hedge planting, one of the best.

Japan Barberry.—(*Berkeris Thunbergii.*) A beautiful Dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small bright green foliage, changes to coppery red in Autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low growing hedge.

Purple Leaf Barberry.—(*Berberis Pursurea.*) As its name implies, is purple leafed, very desirable for hedge planting.

Japan Hardy Orange.—(*Citrus Trifoliata.*) This is the coming hedge for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far North as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. It is entirely free from insect depredations and fungous diseases. In early spring when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart.

Cherry Laurel.—(Wild Olive.) A beautiful dark evergreen that can be trained into a very desirable shade tree, or can be trimmed in form of a hedge or in fancy shapes for the lawn. Is especially desirable for a shade tree where an extremely large tree is not wanted.

Arborvitae or Biota.—(See Conifers.)

CONIFERS.

Arborvitae.—These beautiful evergreens can be utilized in many ways, and are always satisfactory. Desirable for lining avenues or planted as individual specimens. Very ornamental.

Rosedale.—(*Biota Rosedale.*) This variety, originated in Southern Texas, is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the South. It is of a very compact growth and forms a symmetrical, well rounded head. The foliage is of a dark bluish-green cast that makes it unique and distinctive in appearance, very desirable.

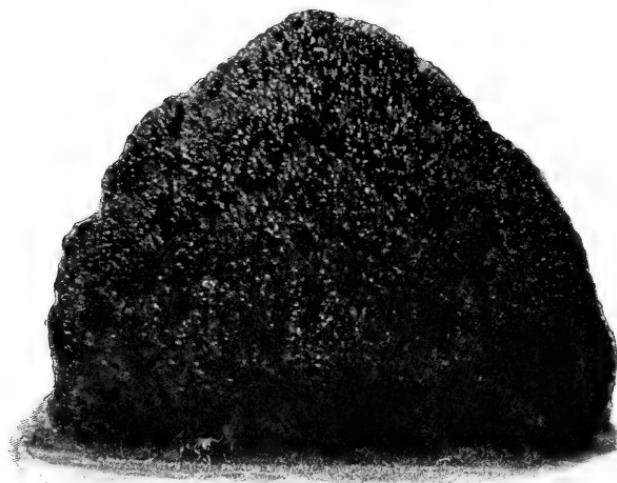
Golden.—(*Biota Area.*) Forms an exceedingly compact, well rounded head. Beautiful greenish-yellow foliage. A perfect green for gardens or grounds where trees of only shrub-like dimensions are wanted. One of the most satisfactory of all.

Compact.—(*Biota Compacta.*)—Very much like the golden but making more of a splendid growth, very ornamental, often used for hedges. One of the best.

Japan Cypress.—This is a most valuable genus of small trees and shrubs from Japan. Very hardy and desirable on account of the delicacy of foliage and great variety of color. Most effective as single specimen or for planting in masses, also valuable for winter decorations in pots or tubs.

Plume.—(*Retinosporo*.) A rapid growing variety with exquisite foliage and slender drooping branches. Very handsome. Height about 10 to 15 feet.

Golden.—(*Retinosporo Plumosa Area*.) This is one of the best, hardest and most desirable trees. It is a vigorous grower. Will remain its color constantly. And when in growth is especially attractive, height 10 to 15 feet.



Biota Compacta.

MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTALS.

Golden Bamboo.—(*Bambusa Area*.) A beautiful fern like Bamboo; very hardy; green leaves and golden stem; clumps of this Bamboo are very ornamental for the lawn or garden.

White Fringe.—(*Chionanthus Virginica*.) A small tree or shrub which has dark green leaves and fragrant, drooping, open clusters of flowers followed by bluish plum-like fruits. Easily transplanted. Valuable as single specimens or for massing.

Needle Palm.—(*Rapidophyllum hystrix*.) A stemless Palm found but sparingly in moist spots in Florida and lower Georgia. The leaf is green above and silver beneath, and remarkably handsome. Around the base of

the stems are long slender brown or black needles, several inches long, which can be pulled entirely off. The Palm is called "Porcupine Palmetto," armament.

Chinese Purple Wistaria.—One of the handsomest vines in cultivation, producing long pendulous clusters of blue flowers in the greatest profusion. Prices will be found in our general price list for current season.

ARCADIA NURSERIES,

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.,

Monticello, Fla.

The Arcadia Nurseries

Monticello, Florida

J. H. GIRARDEAU, Jr. Mgr.

PRICE LIST FOR 1907 AND 1908

To Our Patrons

WE have now been in this business for twenty-five years. We have grown, slowly it is true, but we now have one of the most select lines of stock in the South. We are now in position to give every one perfect satisfaction in the way of fruit or ornamental trees.

We have every facility for handling this stock in the most satisfactory manner. We can make prompt shipments of some of the finest rooted, sturdiest, most well developed trees in the land.

We have an exceptionally fine lot of Pecan trees and Pear trees. They will be certain to please you.

Thanking you in advance for any patronage you may see fit to give us, and assuring you that all orders will have our most careful attention, we are

Yours sincerely,

THE ARCADIA NURSERIES.

TERMS ETC.

Orders.—Five trees are sold at ten rate; fifty trees at hundred rate and two hundred and fifty trees at thousand rates.

How to Write Orders.—Always use our regular order blanks for making up orders, both for your convenience and ours. If for any reason you have no blanks, write the order on separate sheet of paper. Be sure your name and postoffice address and shipping directions are plainly given.

Minimum Order.—We do not care to accept orders amounting to less than \$1.00.

Time of Payments.—Unless by special agreement, all payments are positively cash in advance. Mail orders for future delivery should be accompanied by one-fourth cash as a guarantee of good faith. Orders for trees to be held for some weeks after the shipping season opens should also be accompanied by full payment.

How to Send Money.—Send money the most convenient way, but do not send currency in mail, unless registered. We prefer P. O. or express money orders, or New York Exchange. Make all paper payable to The Arcadia Nurseries.

Time of Shipment.—Unless instructed otherwise, orders received during the shipping season will be forwarded as soon as after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens. We do not care to make C. O. D. shipments of trees unless one-fourth cash accompanies order.

PECANS.

(Budded and Grafted, any Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
6-12 inches .....	.50	\$4.50	40.00	
1-2 feet .....	.75	6.00	50.00	
2-3 feet	\$1.00	8.00	65.00	
3-4 feet	1.40	10.00	80.00	
4-5 feet	1.75	12.00	100.00	
5-7 feet	2.00	15.00	125.00	

7 feet up, prices on application.

Prices per 1,000 on application.

PECANS

(Seedlings from paper-shell nuts.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
1-2 feet .....	.20	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$80.00
2-3 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00	175
3-4 feet .....	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
4-5 feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00	300.00
5-7 feet .....	.60	5.50	50.00	350.00

WALNUTS.

(Any Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
1-2 feet .....	.25	\$1.75	\$15.00	
2-3 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00	
3-4 feet .....	.40	3.50	30.00	

PINEAPPLES

(Any Variety Listed except "FLORIDA")

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
1 year switches				
2-3 feet .....	.10	80	\$7.50	\$60.00
3-4 feet .....	.15	\$1.25	10.00	75.00
4-6 feet .....	.20	1.75	12.50	100.00
6 feet up .....	.25	2.00	15.00	125.00
2 year ex. heavy branched				
5 feet up .....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
The "Florida" 2 year.				
4-6 feet .....	.50	4.00	35.00	

JAPAN PLUMS.

(Any Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
2-3 feet .....	.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$75.00
3-4 feet .....	.20	1.75	12.50	90.00
4-6 feet .....	.25	2.00	15.00	125.00
6 feet up .....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

(Any Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
2-3 feet .....	.20	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$9.00
3-4 feet .....	.25	2.50	\$10.00	\$90.00
4-5 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00

ORANGES.

(Satsumas and Kumquats)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
1-2 feet .....	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	
2-3 feet .....	.30	2.50	20.00	
3-4 feet .....	.35	3.00	25.00	

LIMONS.

(Any Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
1-2 feet .....	.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$80.00
2-3 feet .....	.20	1.50	12.50	100.00
3-4 feet .....	.25	2.00	15.00	125.00

GOLDEN BAMBOO

Rooted bunch each 25c. \$2.00 for 16.

GRAPES.

(Any Bunch Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
No. 1, 2 year . . . . .	.15	\$7.50	\$7.50	
No. 2, 1 year . . . . .	.10 . . . . .	.75	5.00	

GRAPES.

(Any Muscadine Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
No. 1 2 year . . . . .	.20	\$12.50	\$12.50	
No. 2, 1 year . . . . .	.15	1.25	10.00	

MULBERRIES.

(Any Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
1 year 2-3 feet . . . . .	.10 . . . . .	.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
1 year, 3-4 feet . . . . .	.15	\$1.25	10.00	75.00
1 year 4-6 feet . . . . .	.20	1.50	12.50	100.00
2 year, 6 ft. up . . . . .	.25	2.00	15.00	125.00

POMEGRANATES

(Any Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100	1,000
1-2 feet . . . . .	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	
2-3 feet . . . . .	.30	2.50	30.00	

APPLES.

(Any Variety Listed)

SIZE	EACH	10	100
2-3 feet . . . . .	.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
3-4 feet . . . . .	.20	1.50	12.50
4-6 feet . . . . .	.25	2.00	15.00

ORNAMENTAL TREES.**MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.**

SIZE	EACH	10	100
1-2 feet . . . . .	.40	\$3.00	25.00
2-3 feet . . . . .	.50	4.00	35.00
3-4 feet . . . . .	.60 . . . . .	.50	45.00
4-6 feet . . . . .	.75	7.00	65.00

TULIP, SYCAMORE, SWEET GUM, SILVER MAPLE, TEXAS UMBREL**LA**

SIZE	EACH	10	100
2-4 feet . . . . .	.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
4-6 feet . . . . .	.35	3.00	25.00
6-8 feet . . . . .	.50	4.00	35.00
8-10 feet . . . . .	.75	7.00	65.00

POPLAR.

(Any Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100
4-6 feet . . . . .	.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
6-8 feet . . . . .	.35	3.00	25.00
8-10 feet . . . . .	.50	4.00	35.00
10 feet up . . . . .	.75	7.00	65.00

AMERICAN HOLLY.

SIZE	EACH	10	100
2-4 feet . . . . .	.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4-6 feet . . . . .	.50	4.00	35.00
6-8 feet . . . . .	.75	7.00	65.00

CATALPA SPECIOSA

SIZE	EACH	10	100
2-4 feet . . . . .	.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
4-6 feet . . . . .	.30	2.50	20.00
6-8 feet . . . . .	.40	3.50	30.00
8-10 feet . . . . .	.50	4.50	40.00

PRIVET

(All Other Varieties Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100
2-3 feet . . . . .	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

OAK

SIZE	EACH	10	100.
2-4 feet . . . . .	.50	\$4.00	35.00
4-6 feet . . . . .	.60	5.00	45.00
6-8 feet . . . . .	.75	7.00	65.00
8-10 feet	\$1.00	9.00	85.00

PRIVET

(Amcor River and California.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100.
1-2 feet . . . . .	.75	\$4.00	\$20.00
2-3 feet	\$1.00	5.00	30.00
3-4 feet	1.25	6.00	40.00

BARBERRY

(Either Variety Listed)

SIZE	EACH	10	100.
2-3 feet . . . . .	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

CHEERY LAUREL

Price same as "Barberry."

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

SIZE	EACH	10	100.	1,000
8-12 inches . . . . .	.15	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$15.00
1-2 feet . . . . .	.20	1.50 . . . . .	.50	20.00
2-3 feet . . . . .	.25	2.00	7.50	

CONIFERS

(Any Variety Listed.)

SIZE	EACH	10	100.
1-2 feet . . . . .	.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
2-3 feet . . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00
3-4 feet . . . . .	.75	7.00	65.00

WHITE FRINGE

SIZE	EACH	10	100.
6-8 feet . . . . .	.75	\$7.00	
8-10 feet	\$1.00	8.00	

NEEDLE PALMS.

Nice specimens 75 cents each \$7.00 for 10

CHINESE PURPLE WISTERIA.

Strong plants 25 cents each, \$2.00 for 10.

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